afrikas. There are now six more species recorded from South Africa and two palaearctic species from Europe and Siberia. Although up to the time of writing, the genus *Apolysis* has not been recognized as found in America, I have in press for publication in the Annals of the Entomological Society of America a tabulation of nine species, eight of which are new, which occur in Southern and Lower California.[1] The recent American species are small, ranging from 0.75 to 3 mm., hence the name selected for the large Tertiary species, *magister*, Latin, the leader of his tribe.

[1] Since published in vol. 39, no. 3, pp. 451–495.

Description of Plate II

Fig. 1, *Leptogaster prior*, n.sp. (×6); 2, *Asilus curculionis*, n.sp. (×4.4); 3, *Apolysis magister*, n.sp. (×6)

The Genotype of Mimetus Hentz

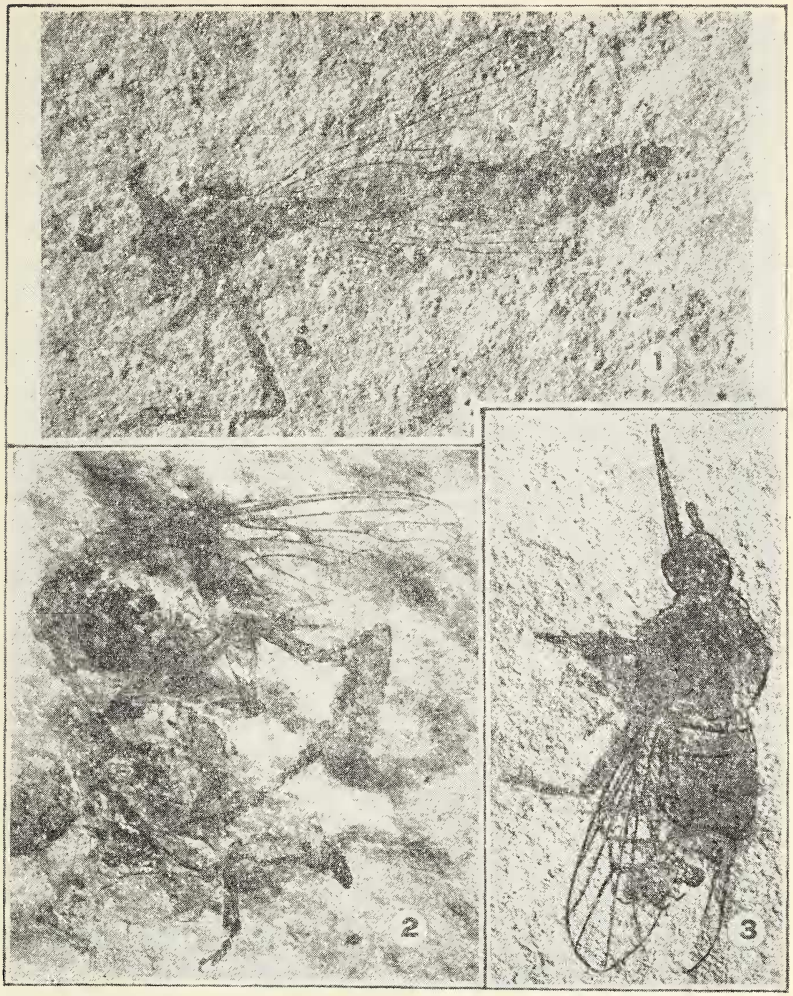
Some time ago, Mr. Banks called my attention to a curious mistake in the selection of the genotype of the genus *Mimetus* Hentz, a well known genus of spiders.

The genus of *Mimetus* was erected by Hentz in 1832, in an article "On North American Spiders" in Silliman's Journ. Sci. Arts, 21, pp. 99–152. The article is reprinted in the collected papers of Hentz in 1875, in the Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 2, pp. 1–15. This is the edition usually used. In the 1832 article, Hentz mentions but one species, *Mimetus syllepsicus* and of this he had only one specimen which he found in the web of *Eperia labyrinthea*.

In the paper of 1850, Journ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., pp. 18–35, Hentz redefines the genus and describes three species, *M. interfector*, *M. tuberosus* and *M. syllepsicus*. The first species, *M. interfector*, has been recognized as the genotype and the other two have been considered as synonyms. But by the generally accepted rules of taxonomy, the single species used at the time the genus was defined, automatically becomes the genotype, so if this rule is followed the genotype of *Mimetus* is *syllepsicus* Hentz.

— E. B. Bryant

Psyche, 1946 Vol. 53, Plate II



Melander — Fossil Diptera